

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Training Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

## LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 2

### THE FLOOD.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 6:5-12, 7:1-24.  
GOLDEN TEXT—"The wages of sin is death, but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord." Rom. 6:23 R. V.

The first great fact recorded in the book of Genesis is that of Creation, which may be divided into several lesser facts. The second great fact is that of the Fall, which began with the temptation and ended with the exclusion from Paradise. In this lesson we come to the third great fact, the Flood, the account of which embraces the fifth to the ninth chapters. Chapter five gives us Noah's genealogy; six, the history of the building of the ark; seven, the occupancy of the ark; eight, Noah's departure from the ark, and nine, God's covenant with Noah. In this lesson sin flourishes like the proverbial green bay tree. "Every imagination of the thoughts of man's heart was only evil continually," v. 5. These thoughts were crystallized into the lives of men, for we read that "the earth was filled with violence." Viewing this awful development of sin, God was so deeply grieved in his heart that he turned aside (repented) from his plan and purpose thus far, to a determination to destroy man (v. 7). Noah, however, found grace in God's sight, as we see from v. 9, even in the midst of these adverse circumstances. Environment is powerful but not all-powerful, and it is never a match for God's grace. We must not gather from this verse that Noah was faultless, but rather that he sought to conform his life to God's will and not to the standards of those among whom he dwelt. Noah gave himself to a wholehearted service to God. We are told that the foundation of Noah's acceptance before God was his faith, Heb. 11:7, like his great grandfather Enoch, he had "walked with God" (5:22). Noah stood absolutely alone and was thus thrown upon companionship with God, compare v. 9 with 1 John 1:3.

#### Given Due Warning.

God could no longer endure the sins of men, their iniquity was full, therefore God determined to destroy them. He did not, however, cut them off, for we read that they had 120 years' announcement of the coming of the flood (v. 13), time enough in which to repent. They also had a faithful preacher to warn them during this time, 2 Peter 2:5. But their apostasy was complete and they would have none of God's mercy nor heed his warning, Prov. 29:1. Noah's obedience as he built the ark was a daily reminder of the impending flood.

The ark was a flat-bottomed chest 450 feet long, 75 feet broad and 45 feet deep, built of cyprus (gopher wood) and coated with pitch. Under the eaves of the roof was an open space for ventilation and its three decks were divided into compartments.

As to the "eight souls" (1 Peter 3:20) who entered the ark we need to remember that usually children and servants are understood without mention in such enumerations. We are not to infer that of all created animals two of each entered the ark. The flood certainly was not universal and hence such a miracle was uncalled for.

#### Race Swept Away.

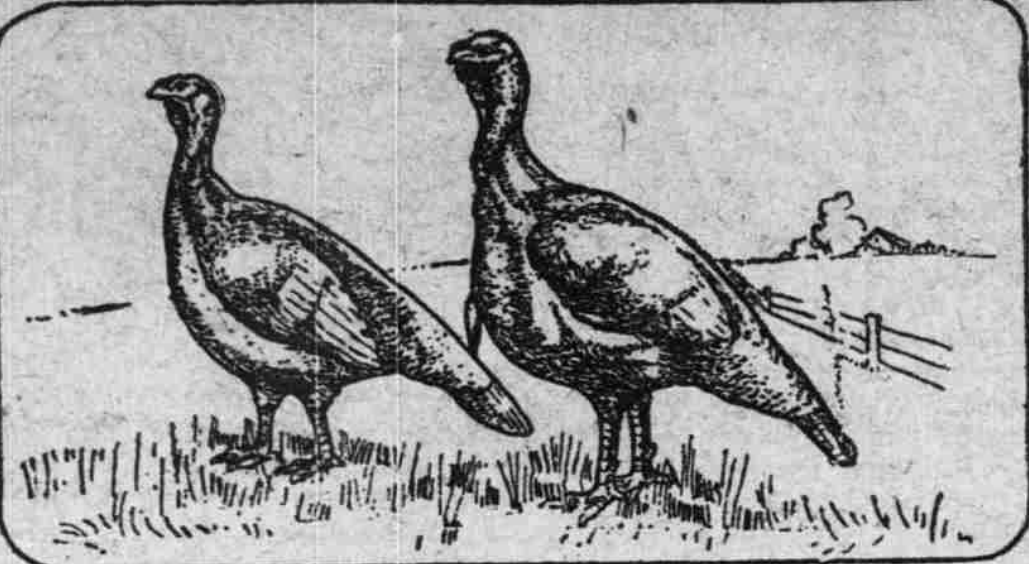
At last the flood arrived at the exact moment prophesied. Its cause seems to be twofold, a subsidence of the ground and a downpour of rain. The Euphrates valley where this event took place fills all the necessary conditions. Subsidence would allow an inundation from the sea. Such an inundation took place in 1911 in the Yangtze valley and another in 1901 rendered more than ten million people homeless; the water rising from 50 to 90 feet. All that the account demands, however, is that a corrupt race was swept away and that God saved his righteous servant and his household. It is the privilege of every believer in God to save his household. See Acts 16:31, 2:9; 1 Cor. 7:14.

The only way God could insure the purity of the race was to destroy irrevocably the impure.

Skeptics have read into the story of the flood much extraneous matter. Some have sought to prove that because nearly every race under the sun has a flood tradition therefore the writer of Genesis is merely passing on a "Babylonian tradition." It is far more reasonable to believe that these traditions are corrupted forms of the true account found in the Bible.

For the younger pupils get the story of the flood as told by Dean Hodges and tell a connected story of what has already happened in the past lessons and tell them that the story will be continued next week. Some good live questions for class discussions would be: What does it mean to walk with God? Of the four—ignorance, indifference, consent or condemnation of sin—which one must God take? What is the difference between wages and a free gift? Did Noah earn his salvation? Is faith more than an attitude of mind? Do we need more hatred of sin today?

## TURKEY INDUSTRY SHIFTS TO THE WEST



Buff Turkeys.

(BY C. M. SHULTZ.)

Many a city family man, when he comes to pay from \$5 to \$7 for his Thanksgiving or Christmas turkey, will be quite ready to affirm that personally he has no objection to the passing of the turkey forever, even as a holiday piece de resistance.

Last year in the largest cities first-class birds brought from 25 to 50 cents per pound, and a \$5 bill was hardly adequate to secure a bird that would sufficiently serve an ordinary-sized family.

The fact is that fewer turkeys are being raised every year, the decline in the industry having started six or seven years ago, when the terrible disease of blackhead began to destroy the flocks in the New England states. The ravages of this disease have become so great that in Rhode Island, which was once the great turkey state, very few are now being raised. The disease has spread to other states throughout the east, and its ravaging effects have been so disastrous that thousands of farmers in Massachusetts, New Jersey and New Hampshire, all formerly good turkey states, have practically given up the business.

This disease has invaded the west to some extent, but its ravages have been checked because the means of preventing it are now much better understood than ever before, owing to the industrious and intelligent investigations started several years ago by the Rhode Island experiment station, and supplemented by the work of the U. S. department of agriculture.

Blackhead is a disease of the liver and intestines which produces a form of dysentery and is caused by minute parasites, and called blackhead because the heads of the affected birds turn black at a certain stage of the disease.

In many cases birds die from complications induced by the presence of the disease rather than from its immediate effects.

Blackhead destroys about four-fifths of the young turkeys before they are six weeks old, and of the remaining one-fifth, according to Prof. Cooper Curtiss of the Rhode Island station, one-tenth to one-fifth die at a later date.

While there has not been great progress made in the control of this disease the limits of ignorance have been clearly defined, and it is believed that the scientists will, in a very short time, discover effective remedies.

The advice given by experts in the disease is to quit breeding turkeys

wherever it appears, and this is responsible in a very large degree for the rapid curtailment of the industry in the eastern states.

The hope of the turkey-raising industry appears at present to lie in the west, and those portions of the south which have so far escaped this dreaded disease. Breeders have now learned, at least in a preliminary way, how to prevent the disease, and in the west, where it has not prevailed to any considerable extent, farmers have taken up turkey breeding, encouraged by the tremendously high prices that have prevailed during the past few years and by the hope that they will be able to escape the losses suffered by the eastern breeders who did not know how to cope with the disease.

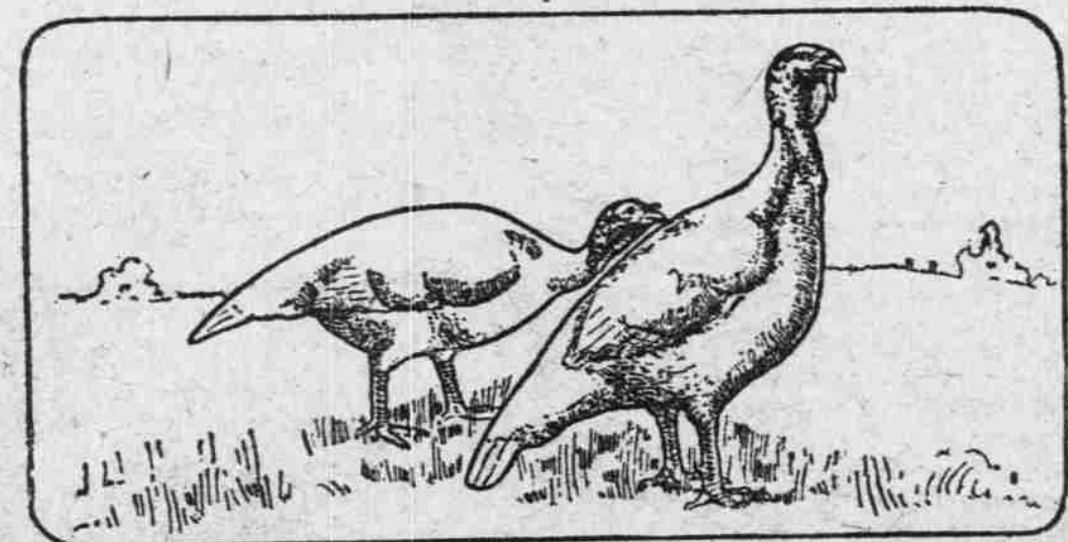
As farmers receive about 65 per cent. of the retail price of turkeys, there is good profit in the business, provided the birds escape disease. Turkey-raising is no more difficult than the raising of any other kind of poultry. It requires just as much, but no more trouble than should be devoted to the raising of guinea-fowls, well-bred chickens, or squabs. In fact, where extensive range can be secured, the rearing of turkeys is less trouble than that of chickens.

Turkeys are great rangers, but as they quickly become attached to their attendant, it is not difficult to control them. They should be fed and cared for by the same person from the time they are hatched until they are ready for the market. In this way they will learn to come at the call of the attendant, and follow him for long distances, from the fields to the coops.

If young turkeys are carefully handled by the same person they can be easily driven from one place to another, and when storms come on they can be quickly housed. In foreign countries turkeys are driven to market in flocks, and we once saw a flock of nearly 300 birds being driven along the highway to the railroad station three miles from the farm, where they were to be cooped and shipped to the city market.

Texas is, perhaps, today the greatest turkey state in the Union. Breeders of this state have taken first premiums at many of the national shows during the past few years, and the industry has thrived wonderfully in the mild climate of the state.

Turkeys in the southern states, where range is ample and the winters are mild, grow to an exceptionally large size, twenty-five to thirty-five pounds being a common weight for the prize birds.



White Holland Turkeys.

## TOOL CHEST VERY HANDY FOR FARMER

List of Implements Given That Are Quite Indispensable—Reduce Repair Bills.

Pleasure and profit meet in the farm tool chest. The good workman takes a just pride in bright, well kept tools. They cut down repair bills. They avoid the delay and cost of sending for a carpenter. They are especially needed at this time of the year in repairing buildings for the winter.

The exact tools to be provided vary with the nature of the work to be done, the size of the farm and the means and personal tastes of the farmer. Every farmer should have at least the following tools:

Hammer, rip saw, hand saw, jack plane, square, ratchet, brace, expansive bit; bits 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8 and 3/4 in.; chisels 1/4 and 1 1/4 in.; mallet, draw-knife, screw driver, rule, marking gauge, wood rasp, oil stone.

Buy good tools. Cheap materials even at a little lower first cost, do not mean economy here. Have a place for every tool and every tool in its place. It does not take long to lose quite a bit of money if tools are carelessly thrown about by children or hired help.

## EXERCISE HELPFUL TO HOGS' HEALTH

Successful Kansas Swine Breeder Permits His Animals to Have Full Sway.

One of the most successful hog feeders in Kansas uses no pens at all, but permits his hogs full range, and scatters the soaked corn from a tank wagon out upon the ground, never feeding twice in the same place. He believes the exercise is very beneficial to the hogs' health, but says that it takes more corn and larger feeding to make the animal ready for market.

This feeder buys his shoats, never keeping more than a dozen brood sows on the place, and the hogs he buys for fattening begin to arrive by late fall, when they at once are put on alfalfa in the pasture and later given steamed and cut alfalfa, which is cured very green. His hogs go on the market by the last of June or first of July—sometimes earlier. He takes a long time to fit the shoats for heavier feeding, working up to a full feeding quite gradually.

Sod for Sewage. Experiments in France show that ordinary sod makes an efficient filter for sewage.

## POULTRY

### GRINDS ROOTS FOR POULTRY

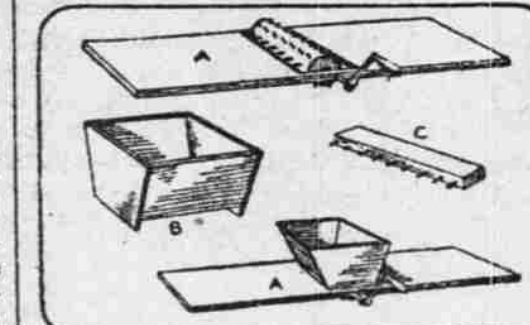
Machine Intended Mainly for Chopping Cabbage Will Be Found of Convenience for Fowls.

The grinder is intended mainly for chopping cabbage when making sauerkraut, but it is also of much service in grinding vegetables and roots to be cooked for poultry, says the Popular Mechanics.

The base, A, is made of a plank, at least one foot wide and four feet long, with a nine and one-fourth by nine and one-half inch hole cut in the center. The grinding part, or cylinder is made of wood three inches in diameter and nine inches long, with eight-penny nails, spaced three-sixteenths inches apart, driven partly into it and then cut off so as to leave one-fourth inch projecting. The cylinder is turned by means of a crank attached to the end of the shaft.

A hopper, B, is constructed four by nine and one-half inches inside measurement at the bottom and as large as necessary at the top. A space is provided at the bottom as shown to receive the concave C, which consists of a one-inch board, three to four inches wide and nine inches long, with nails driven in and cut off as described in the cylinder.

The hopper is securely fastened on top of the baseboard and over the cylinder. The concave is slipped into place and held with wedges or by driving two nails in just far enough to fasten it temporarily. The concave



Root Grinder.

can be adjusted for grinding the different vegetable products, or replaced at any time with a new one.

The ends of the base are supported on boxes, or legs may be provided if desired. When grinding cabbage, cut the heads into quarters and remove the hearts. Press the cabbage on the cylinder and turn the crank. Fine bits of cabbage, suitable for sauerkraut will be the result.

### SUCCESS IN RAISING TURKEYS

First Consideration is Desirable Location and Suitable Range—Few Other Essentials.

What do I consider the most important essentials to be a successful turkey raiser? First important consideration desirable location and good range; next, sound, healthy fowls of standard breed to begin with, for no one can succeed without sound, healthy birds to start with. Third, careful feeding. Fourth, keep free from lice. Last, but not least, dry rooky coop so they can be kept out of sudden showers. These equipments, coupled with sound judgment and proper care of poult, should make anyone successful in raising turkeys, says a writer in an exchange.

The way I manage mine after years of experience, I gather the eggs daily, keep in a place neither too cool nor too hot; turn eggs every day. When the hen gets ready to set make a coop in some dry place, placing 15 or 16 eggs in nest; bring hen up late in evening, place on nest, keep fastened up two or three days, turn out so she can get something to eat and drink. Watch to see if she goes on same nest. When eggs hatch leave poult in nest 36 hours. Move hen and poult to large rooky coop enclosed in pen to keep anything from running over them. Dust hen and little ones with some good insect powder to kill lice.

Feed them egg bread first few days. Give them plenty of fresh water. When they are a few days old give them lettuce and onion tops chopped fine with bread crumbs. Also give them a little chicken feed consisting of grain, small seeds, grit and oyster shells. Keep fastened in coop until strong enough to keep up with hen; turn out in the morning, but see that they come home at night to roost. Sprinkle a little black pepper occasionally in their food, but be sure not to overfeed, as it brings trouble and disaster in its train.

Filthy Houses Bad. Filthy and poorly ventilated houses will always undermine the vigor of the growing pullets and affect their laying possibilities.

Potato Puffs. Boil six potatoes and put through rice. Beat one egg; mix with it one-fourth cup milk; add the potatoes, piece of butter and salt. Form potatoes into fancy shape, brush with egg and bake in hot oven.

Chili Sauce. Eighteen large tomatoes, two onions, three green peppers, one cup white sugar, 2 1/2 cups vinegar, two teaspoons each salt, cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Cook half an hour and bottle.

## IDEA ANNOYED OLD GOLDE

He Knew From Experience That College Education by No Means Unfitted Boy for Work.

"Woodrow Wilson naturally believes in a college education for boys and girls alike," said a banker at the Princeton club in New York.

"Mr. Wilson, lunching with me here, once said in his quaint way that the old idea about a college education unfitting a lad for work had quite died out."

"When Gobbs Golde's son Scatter good," he explained, desired to go to Princeton, he said to the old man:

"Pater, is it true that boys who go to college are unfit for work afterward?"

"Of course it ain't true!" snorted the old man indignantly. "Why, I've got a Princeton graduate running my freight elevator, two of my best coal heavers are Harvard A. B.'s and a Yale B. S. is my star truck driver."

### Shopping Instinct.

A rural postmaster tells this story of one of the patrons of his office, a boy of thirty, not to say penurious, stock. When the lad comes into the postoffice he will thrust his wizened face up close to the window and, in his slow, Yankee drawl, inquire most earnestly:

"Hev ye got any postal cards?"

"Yes," the postmaster replies.

"How much be they t'day?"

"A cent apiece."

Then the boy, screwing up his eyes in the intensity of his thought over the question he has to decide, always stops for a while to weigh the consequences. Finally he will reply solemnly:

"Wal, I'll take one."—Youth's Companion.

## WHITE PIMPLES ON HEAD

Ransom, Ill.—"The trouble started on our baby when he was only about two weeks old. Started like little white pimples, looked like an old scab of blood and matter. His whole head was covered for a few months, then it went to his ear, shoulders, and his whole body. It seemed to come out thick and sticky on his head, while on the other parts of his body it was more like water coming out of the skin. He would scratch until the eruption would be all covered with blood and gradually spread. The least little stir or rub would cause the sores to bleed, spread and itch. Never had a full night's sleep, restless all night.

"The sores were horrid to look at. It lasted until he was about two and a half years old. Then we saw an eczema advertisement in the paper to use —, but it did no good. Then we used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. We put the Cuticura Ointment on thick at bed time and put a tight hood on so he could not scratch the sores. Then we washed it clean with Cuticura Soap and warm water twice a day, and he was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. E. F. Sulzberger, Dec. 30, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

### The Reason.

"Why is consistency considered such a jewel?"

"Because it is rare."

Mrs. Austin's Bag. Pancake, delicious light cakes for breakfast, all grocers. Adv.

Many a girl fails to select the right husband because she's afraid of being left.

A man may worship the woman beautiful, but he usually marries the woman dutiful.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe. Adv.

Many a woman prays to get into heaven and fights to get into society.

## LIFE'S STRUGGLE WITH ILLNESS

Mrs. Stewart Tells How She Suffered from 16 to 45 years old—How Finally Cured.

Euphemia, Ohio.—"Because of total ignorance of how to care for myself when verging into womanhood, and from taking cold when going to school, I suffered from a displacement, and each month I had severe pains and nausea which always meant a lay-off from work for two to four days from the time I was 16 years old.

"I went to Kansas to live with my sister and while there a doctor told me of the Pinkham remedies but I did not use them then as my faith in patent medicines was limited. After my sister died I came home to Ohio to live and that has been my home for the last 18 years.

"The Change of Life came when I was 47 years old and about this time I saw my physical condition plainly described in one of your advertisements. Then I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I cannot tell you or any one the relief it gave me in the first three months. It put me right where I need not lay off every month and during the last 13 years I have not paid out two dollars to a doctor, and have been blest with excellent health for a woman of my age and I can thank Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for it.

"Since the Change of Life is over I have been a maternity nurse and being wholly self-supporting I cannot over estimate the value of good health. I have now earned a comfortable little home just by sewing and nursing since I was 52 years old. I have recommended the Compound to many with good results, as it is excellent to take before and after childbirth."—Miss EVELYN ADELLA STEWART, Euphemia, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

## Saskatchewan

Your Opportunity is NOW in the Province of Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

160 ACRES FREE. The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable. NEW DISTRICTS have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no more homesteading.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan, farmer writes: "I came on my homestead, March 1906, with about 12000 worth of horses and machinery, and just \$25 in cash. Today I have 80 acres of wheat, 80 acres of oats, and 40 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to:

W. S. NETHERY, 413 Gardner Bldg., Toronto, Ontario. Canadian Government Agent, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts"—"run down" or "got the blues," suffer from kidney bladder, nervous system, chronic weakness, uric acid, skin eruptions, piles, etc., write for my FREE BOOK. It is the most instructive medical book ever written. It tells all about these diseases and the remarkable cures effected by the French Remedy "PILLEA FIORI" No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and you can decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your ailment. Don't send a cent. It's absolutely FREE. No "follow-up" circulars. Dr. LeClere-Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Virginia Farms and Homes. FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va. W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 5-1912.

## Stops Backache

Sloan's Liniment is a splendid remedy for backache, stiff joints, rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica. You don't need to rub it in—just laid on lightly it gives comfort and ease at once.

### Best for Pain and Stiffness

MR. GEO. BUCHANAN, of Welch, Okla., writes:—"I have used your Liniment for the past ten years for pain in back and stiffness and find it the best Liniment I ever tried. I recommend it to anyone for pains of any kind."

## SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is good for sprains, strains, bruises, cramp or soreness of the muscles, and all affections of the throat and chest.

### Get Entire Relief

R. D. BURGON, of Maysville, Ky., R.R. 1, Box 5, writes:—"I had severe pains between my shoulders; I got a bottle of your Liniment and had entire relief at the fifth application."

### Relieved Severe Pain in Shoulders

MR. J. UNDERWOOD, of 2000 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:—"I am a piano polisher by occupation, and since last September have suffered with severe pain in both shoulders. I could not rest night or day. One of my friends told me about your Liniment. Three applications completely cured me and I will never be without it."

Price 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 at All Dealers.

Send for Sloan's free book on horses.

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.